

(Copyright. Mary S. Lockwood.) CHAPTER V.

GEN. HARRISON TAKES THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.

End of a Half-Century of Congress-"Log-Cabins Aroused by Republican Ridicule"-'Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too"-Campaign of Intense Excitement-Nation Shocked by Death of the President-Mrs. Harrison's Loyable Character.

On the 3d of March, 1839, the last page was written of 50 years of Congress—a half century under the present Constitution. The day was signally commemorated by a grand fete given by the Russian Minister, Bodisco, who lived very elegantly in Georgetown; and Martin Van Buren vacated the Executive Mansion, to be succeeded by Gen. Harrison, As soon as the news had gone abroad that the Baltimore Convention had nominated Gen. Harrison, the Baltimore Republicans treated the nomination with the most con-

Henry A. Wise and other prominent Whig leaders. Among the speakers, John V. L. McMahon also addressed the meeting, and on rising to his feet, used the expression that will never be obliterated from politics: "I call the Nation to order;" and later on, said; Every mountain sent its rill, every valley its stream, and, lo! the avalanche of the people is here."

From that time until the election in November, every city, town and hamlet kept up the highest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm by mass meetings, barbecues, log cabins, hard cider songs and processions.

A topical song, sung in New York, we remember, ran after this order:

"Oh! if this State should go for Tip,
Oh! what would Matty do?
He'd rent his house in Washington,
For Tippecance and Tyler, too;
And with them we'll beat little Van: Van is a u ed-up man, Van is a used-up man.



This meeting was attended by Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Thomas Corwin, Millard Fillmore, John P. Kennedy, anecdotes and good cheer."

temptuous ridicule, and jeeringly observed | The result of all this effort was the discomthat if the Whigs would just give Gen. Har- fiture of the party in power. Mr. Van rison a barrel of hard cider and settle upon Buren received only 60 electoral votes, while him a pension of \$2,000 a year, "my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his log cabin by the side of the sea-coal fire and study mental philosophy."

This was a word spoken in an evil hour. It that "Gen. Jackson filled the palace with the Coan House of the palace with the counterpart of your present countenance, for your early days have made such an impression on my mind, that I cannot realize any countenance for you but that which Nature had been that "Gen. Jackson filled the palace with the countenance for your youth, with which Nature had been so profusely liberal." This was a word spoken in an evil hour. It roused all the "Log Cabins" in the country. At the ever-memorable mass-meeting held in Canton, May 5, at which 20,000 people were present, there was a procession representing every State, with log cabins mounted on trucks, accompanied by barrels of hard cider, from which everybody was welcome to drink. This meeting was attended by Daniel Web-

In 1836 Gen. Harrison was first nominated the log cabins had served their purpose, and the old Chieftain of North Bend was elected President, and John Tyler Vice-President.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARRISON. Gen. Harrison arrived in Washington in February and was received with great enthusiasm. The morning of the 4th of March was ushered in by a salute of 26 guns. As

with strangers. The procession that accompanied Gen. Harrison to the Capitol was a counterpart of of the sturdy women of the times, who did many that had been seen throughout the not look back when duty called. campaign. The General was mounted on a white charger, escorted by officers and sol- old. Many of her grandsons were officers diers who had fought under his command. and soldiers in the Union army. She was Log cabins and canoes were once more brought always rich in blessings for these boys, and into requisition and distributed along the they asked for her prayers not in vain. To line. The pageant was very imposing; the one she said: "Oh, no, my son; go! Your

come to the old hero. He entered upon the duties of his high half will be heard, and that you will return office with as bright anticipations, as honest in safety." purposes and with as much of the confidence of the American people as any man who had occupied the position since Washington. But, almost before the glad tidings of the Inauguration had reached the hamlets and log cabins of his supporters, the President had contracted a cold, followed by pneumonia, from which he rapidly sank until, on April 4, just one month from the Inaugural Day, he breathed his last.

This great National calamity fell upon the people with startling suddenness. The last words of the President were: "I wish you to understand and remember the principles that govern me and carry them out. I ask no more."

THE WIFE OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

nee Annie Symmes, was born in New Jersey, near Morristown, in the year of American Independence. Her father, Hon. John B. Symmes, was a Colonel in the Continental Army. Her mother died soon after her birth. Her father had the care of her until she was four years of age; he then disguised himself in a British officer's uniform and took her to Rhode Island to her grandmother. He did not see her again until after the evacuation of New York in 1783. She was educated at Mrs. Isabella Graham's school in New York. At the age of 19 she bade adieu to her grand- at Arlington. parents and moved to Ohio in 1794. Her father was Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwestern Territory, and was much from home holding court.

During her father's absence Annie would spend a part of her time with her older sister, who was living in Lexington, Ky. It was on one of these visits that she first met Capt. Harrison, of the United States Army, then in command of Fort Washington, where the City of Cincinnati now stands. In less than a year they were married, little dreaming that he would become the most popular General of his time, and, still less, that he would some day be President of the United States.

We read of Mrs. Harrison that she was very handsome, with a face bright and full of animation. A friend, who was a schoolmate, writes to her in 1840: "I suppose that I should not recognize anything of your present

She was called to go through many trials York paper attacking the Cleveland Administration. This was in May, 1895, and he was

taken from her. She lost four sons and three for the Presidency. There were three candi- daughters, all of them settled in life. It was dates of the old Federal party in the field, while passing through these trials that she which resulted in their own defeat, and Mar-tin Van Buren was elected. In 1840 the say to these things: Be still and know that Federal party had merged into the Whig I am God?' You will not fail to pray for me party. After a campaign of most intense ex- and my dear sons and daughters who are left, citement, the long processions ceased their for I have no wish for them-my children marching, the mottoed banners were laid aside, and grandchildren—than to see them the humble followers of the Lord Jesus."

more precarious the Spring her husband made his journey to Washington. Her friends urged her to remain in Ohio until settled weather. While busy in her preparations to join him, the news came to her of his death. Had he lived, Mrs. Harrison, much as it was against her taste, would have discharged on all Inaugural occasions, the city was filled | all the duties incumbent upon her with delicacy, courtesy, and self-possession, for she was "to the manner born," and she was one

Her health, delicate for years, was even

Mrs. Harrison lived to be nearly 90 years waving of handkerchiefs and the huzzas of country needs your service; I do not. Go the multitude gave tokens of a kindly wel- and discharge your duty faithfully and fearlessly. I feel that my prayers in your be-

> The grandson did return to his grandmother after several hard-fought battles. On the evening of the 25th of February,



HARRISON CAMPAIGN MEDAL

1864, she died, and was buried beside her husband at North Bend, and there, after life's fitful dream has passed, they together sleep on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

I To be continued.]

Death of Rear-Admiral Meade. Richard Worsam Meade, Rear-Admiral, U.S. N., retired, died May 4, in Washington. An operation for appendicitis was followed by blood-poisoning. He was interred with honors

Admiral Meade was born in New York, Oct. 9. 137, and was appointed to the Navy from commission as Lieutenant in 1858. In 1862 he oined the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, thus beginning his war service. In the same year he received his commission as Lieutenant-Commander and his first command, the ironclad Louisville, of the Western flotilla, then

For a remarkable engagement while in command of the Marblehead at Stone River, S. C., he was commended; publicly thanked in official orders and recommended for premotion for "gallant conduct in the face of the enemy." In this case, with the 70 men of the Marblehead's crew, he repulsed an attack by a vastly-superior force of infantry and artillery, the purpose of which was to drive Gen. Gillmore's forces out

He commanded the schooner yacht America n the famous race with the British yacht Cambria. He also made a remarkable cruise of 60,000 miles, rendering much valuable service, and negotiated the celebrated Samoan treaty, for which he was officially commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

His squadron was sent to the West Indies, and while there the Admiral was rebuked for undertaking to instruct a Consul in his duties, and he got into trouble over the case of Surgeon Kershner, who was afterward court-mar-tialed. Admiral Meade came near being court-martialed for an alleged interview in a New heart. One after another her children were retired at his own request the next month.

From the Register, Dublin, Ind.

We published a short time ago the accoun of the cure of Mr. H. D. Mendenhall, of Dubt lin, Ind., from nervous debility and nervous prostration after the case hed developed symptoms of incipient paralysis. As a result of that occunt other cases have come to light of almost equal interest, one of which follows, that of Amos D. Smith, of Dublin, Ind.

Mr. Smith is a man of seventy-four years of age, a worthy citizen, and has been a resident here nearly all his life. He served in the army, first with the Eighth Indiana Volunteers for three months, then with the Thirtysixth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, serving from the beginning of the war till he was mustered out of service from disability in 1863. He was in some of the hottest engagements of the many fatal battles fought, and consequently was subjected to all the trials, hardships and dangers of that terrible war.



Amos Smith has this to relate in regard to his disease and what brought it on: "While engaged in one of the battles of the Cumberland army I was run over by an ambulance wagon. This injury in time undermined my health, and by the time I was mustered out of service I had contracted rheumatism and the piles, of which I have suffered much. My blood became deranged and general debility seemed to be my lot. I tried many remedies, but found no relief.

"Through a comrade I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I at once procured them and commenced using them. It was not long before quite a change was being effected. A general renovation of feeling resulted. My rheumatism became less severe, the piles not so violent, my blood became active, and a younger and more vigorous animation took the place of my benumbed former condition. All these results brought a more pleasant state of feeling to me over the prospect that my declining years will not be wrecked with the torturing afflictions that at one time threatened to follow me to the grave-for which I will ever thank and give a large share of credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the benefit they have been to me.

"AMOS D. SMITH." Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned Notary Public, this 29th day of June,

> WILLIAM E. FLOYD, Notary Public.

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Mrs. Hudnut's free offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6 will interest all women.



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Reported to Senate-Other Doings in Congress.

The much amended Tariff bill was reported to the Senate on May 4. Senator White stated that it represented the views of the majority of the Finance Committee, and that the minority did not concar in it. It was ordered that the debate begin on May 18, alordered that the debate begin on May 10, as though it is possible the Democrats may ask for more time. The bill is very much changed from the way it came from the House. As Sing it on the Sunday before Memorial Day.

It will fill a long feit want. The entire House provision relating to reciprocity is stricken out, and a section substituted that provides in effect that when any country shall bestow a bounty upon the exportation of any article dutiable under this act, upon the importation of the article there shall be levied

an additional duty equal to the net bounty. Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard, testing by polariscope between 87 and 88 degrees. .79 of one cent per pound; testing not more than 87, 75 per cent. ad valorem; above No. 16, and also refined sugas, 1.16 of one cent per pound, and in addition 35 per cent. ad valorem. Maple sugar and maple sirup is 4 cents per pound.

A duty is levied on tea at 10 cents per pound until Jan. 1, 1900. Hides are taken from the free list, 1½ cents per pound being imposed. On dozen. leather exported, made from imported hides, a Price per No. 3 and 4 combined 25c. each, or 12.00 per awback is allowed. All coal is made dutia- dozen. ble at 75 cents per ton, provided the duty on coal and shale be 60 cents, and on coal slack 15 cents, when imported from places that do not impose higher rates than this act. On fermented liquors until Jan. 1, 1900, a tax of \$1.44 per barrel of not more than 31 gallons;

of \$1.45 per barrer of not more than of garrons, after the date mentioned, \$1.

On lead ore the duty of one cent per pound, as in House bill, is increased to 1½ cents. Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, \$1.50 per pound;

First-class wools are reduced from 11 to 8 cents per pound; second-class from 12 to 9; duty on third-class wools raised. Skirted wools, first-class, one cent per pound in addition to rates on unwashed wools of class 1. There is a reduction on tin-plates from 12 cents

to 1 4-10 cents per pound.

A duty of \$4 per head is put on cattle worth less than \$10, and \$6 for those of greater value. Rates on rice are generally reduced. Beans are reduced from 50 to 40 cents per bushel; hay from \$4 per tou to \$3.50; hops from 15 to
12 cents per pound; dried peas changed from
one cent per pound to 20 cents per bushel. Potatoes are reduced from 25 to 20 cents per bushel; flaxseed or linseed from 30 to 25 centa

per bushel, and seeds not specially provided for,

40 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The Senate voted on the Arbitration Treaty on May 5 and rejected it by a vote of 48 to 26. Senator Mills and Senator Carter made lengthy speeches in opposition, and Senater Hoar replied. The vote showed the affirma-Dingley Measure as Amended tive column made up of 30 Republicans and 1 Democrats, while on the negative side were 12 Democrats, nine Republicans, and are Popts

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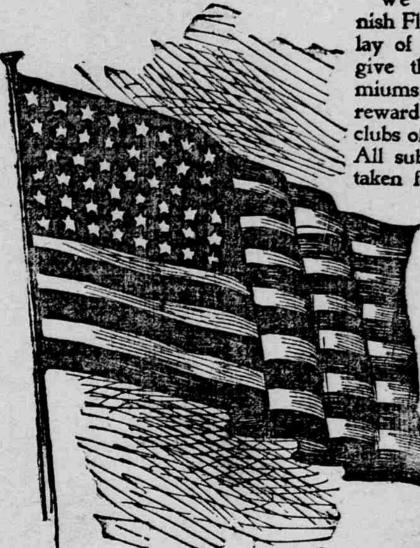
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